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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1872. NO. 65.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

A HALF HOUR'S SESSION.

Resolutions to the Table.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, November 21, 1872.

A half hour to-day the Convention was in session—but a few minutes longer. Of course little was done. Within fifteen minutes after the call to order, a motion of adjournment was made, and though it was then voted down, upon its renewal, not long after, it prevailed.

Until the standing committees are appointed nothing can be done. The Convention awaits their announcement, and that the President might have more time for their speedy making up, the body adjourned. It might just as well have adjourned until next week, for it is now given out, not, indeed, from the first quarter, the chair itself, that Mr. Meredith will not announce the committees this week. So the Convention could just as well have adjourned over Sunday. As it is, to-morrow morning will see the delegates again in the house, probably again to adjourn without transacting any business.

The only thing done to-day was the laying on the table of two score resolutions—more or less—sent up by as many of the members, and embodying some crude ideas relative to amendments or additions to the Constitution. Quite a number of subjects were presented—ferries, divorces, streets and roads, the duties of the minor judiciary, the fees of office, the limitation of the pardoning power, the sale of intoxicating drinks, the trial by jury, the exemption of property from taxation, libel suits criminal and civil, the recognition of Almighty God in the fundamental law of the land. These and other matters were touched upon in the resolutions, which, after the committees are appointed, will be taken from the table and appropriately referred.

As stated the resolution embodied only some crude ideas of some of the delegates. Not one of them looked to the limitation or the extension of the powers of corporations, railroads, banking institutions, or the like. The time has not yet arrived in the Convention for any such movement. It will arrive, however, and when it does the movement will not be delayed. Able men, the ablest of the Convention, involved in and representing vast corporated interests, are upon the floor, and they only bide their time. They are neither asleep nor tireless—only patient. They will come to the front by and by.

Dignity had an expression in the Convention yesterday. The grave and austere sages of the body evidenced that they can laugh and will laugh at times. They did enough yesterday morning—the whole body giving way to a risible pressure it was impossible to understand. The occasion was the rising in his place of Mr. Newlin, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, and a remark addressed to him by the President, Mr. Meredith.

The Chairman of the Committee is a small man—a very small man. Even when upon his feet, while those around him sit, his head is no more than upon a level with the other heads. By an adroit movement, Mr. Newlin became chairman of the first important committee appointed, whereupon, if some of the members, who had looked to such a distinction, didn't wax indignant, they certainly waxed in ill feeling toward the little man. In consequence these disappointed ones are disposed to find opportunity for fun at Mr. Newlin's expense. They were gratified this morning, and as laughter is contagious, they carried everybody with them.

Mr. Newlin, as Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, rose to present a report in relation to the appointment of an official reporter for the Convention. He rose, elongated himself as far as he could, and spoke. These were his words: "Mr. Chairman, I have been instructed to report ——"

And these were the words of the Chair, insisting upon proper respect: "The gentleman will please rise!"

Then came the explosion. A perfect hurricane of laughter swayed the hangings of the windows. Amid the roar Mr. Newlin's feeble voice was hardly heard: "Mr. Chairman, I am up!" Mr. Meredith made apology.

Some of the members estimate the cost of reporting and printing the proceedings of the Convention in full at $300,000. *Apropos* here, the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38 were: Printing and binding, $90,; 525; reporting, $7,752; contingencies, $49,540. These figures were furnished by the Auditor-General.

There is an evident apprehension in the minds of some of the delegates that such a thing is possible as too much interference and tinkering with the Constitution of the Commonwealth as it exists; and this apprehension found voice this morning in a resolution offered by Mr. Mann that the standing committees, in any reports they might present embodying amendments to the Constitution, should adhere as closely as possible to the text of the present instrument. Mr. Mann's apprehension, however, was not general. His resolution was voted down.

The animus of a resolution introduced today by Mr. Bowman, of Erie, can only be surmised, not satisfactorily known. He wanted the Convention to resolve that hereafter no resignation of a member should be accepted unless accompanied with good and sufficient reasons. The Convention was not of his way of thinking, and voted nay when the question was put. Had such a resolution been adopted at the opening of the Convention, probably Mr. Buckalew would not now occupy a seat upon the floor.

ASCALON.

Advance in the Price of Leather.

BOSTON, November 21.—At a meeting of kip leather manufacturers yesterday it was unanimously resolved that twelve and one-half per cent. be considered a fair advance in finished leather. It also resolved that as a rule all sales of upper leather be made on a basis of four months credit.

Northwestern Ohio Medical Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, November 21, 1872.

The Northwestern Ohio Medical Association meets here December 5. A banquet and hop will be given the doctors by our people.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

GEORGE M. PEVY, a merchant of St. Louis, is missing, and is supposed to have been robbed and murdered.

It is authoritatively stated that H. T. Sweetzer, Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has resigned, and has paid over seventy-five thousand dollars to Gen. McClellan, President of the company, who had detected him in connivance with residents along the line of the road appropriating a portion of the company's receipts. The friends of Sweetzer deny his guilt. The investigation of the Great Western road is making a full investigation.

Rev. Simon G. Fuller, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, dropped dead at his residence in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday, aged thirty-six years. He formerly belonged to Pittsburgh.

M. M. Dominick, member of Congress from the Eleventh Pennsylvania district from 1846 to 1852, died at Mauch Chunk yesterday morning.

Two-thirds of the business portion of the town of Galva, in Henry county, Illinois, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is variously estimated at $500,000 to $500,000; insurance $175,000.

It is now stated that not more than two million pounds of wool were sold by the Boston fire.

By the fire in Boston Wednesday night the December numbers of *Old and New* and *Littell's Living Age*, and about seventy thousand copies of *Well Spring* were destroyed. The publishers of these periodicals also lost large quantities of paper stock, as did Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., Lee & Shepard, Sampson & Dauforth, publishers of the *New England Register*, the Bill Publishing Company of Norwich, Connecticut, Iverson, Phinney, Blackman & Co., and the University Publishing Company of New York, whose loss is very heavy in school text books. The Congregational Publishing Society lose $25,000; insured. Henry Hoyt, publisher of Sunday school books, $20,000; insured. Thomas Strahan & Son, $15,000; uninsured. Solomon & Samuels, clothing, $15,000; uninsured. J. T. Lovell & Sons, hardware, $10,000; partial insurance.

S. B. Dutcher, now Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has been appointed pension agent at the widows' agency, at New York.

The steamship St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

The contributions for Harvard University up to noon yesterday amounted to $60,526.

A bill has passed the Massachusetts Legislature for the prompt removal of the Boston Coliseum, which is to be sold at auction for debt.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has information that the colonists of British North America are preparing to hold a mass meeting in favor of annexation to the United States. There is said to be ten organizations in the dominion, whose sole aim is annexation.

The ceremony of the presentation of the statue of Queen Victoria to the city of Montreal took place yesterday. Lord Dufferin, Governor General, in a speech testified to the deep interest Her Majesty took in the welfare and happiness of her subjects in all the British dominions.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Action of the Commission—The Subject Treated as of National Importance.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—At the meeting of the Western River Improvement Commission yesterday, Mr. Bisenhard, of Pennsylvania, Dr. Hall, of West Virginia, and Mr. Herron, of Ohio, the Committee on Legislation, reported having conferred with the Governors of their respective States, who had agreed to recommend in their annual messages such action as the commission might deem most important for the better improvemeet of navigation. A. J. Adams, of Tennessee, reported that he had a conference with Governor Brown, and the latter agreed to make a similar recommendation in regard to the improvement of the Cumberland river. The first object was to improve the natural channel of that river, which is six hundred miles in length. In some places locks and dams of cut stone would be necessary. These, with other work, will cost about five million dollars. This would give six feet of water for navigation, at least, and nine months in the year. The value of the Cumberland river trade, he said, was nine million dollars yearly. Mr. Adams further reported that Governor Brown requested him to call the attention of the committee to the Tennessee river, and to call especial attention to the canal around the Muscle shoals, which, when done, will be a removal of the most serious obstacle in connecting the waters of the Ohio with the waters of the Gulf, and give navigation on the Tennessee to Knoxville.

The following were offered by Mr. G. H. Thurston, and after discussion referred back to the Executive Committee for further consideration.

Resolved, In view of the national character of the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries, and the importance of that great stream to the other great rivers of the West as a highway of continuous transportation, that the Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana be requested to appoint five commissioners, each to become members of this board. Be it also

Resolved, That the President of the board is hereby instructed to communicate with the Governors of these States.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Executive Committee reported a memorial to Congress, which was adopted and a committee appointed to present it. It asks Congress to consider the Ohio river improvement as a national measure, not as a local project, as heretofore. It argues that Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, the state represented in the Convention as directly interested in the improvement asked, contain thirty-five per cent. of the popular of the United States, and yielded forty per cent. of the farming products of the nation by the last census, and that, in 1869 they paid one-third of the revenue of the nation. It asks the appropriation of two millions to defray the expenses of a survey, with a view to establishing reservoirs in streams at the headwaters of the Ohio river, and to perfect a system of buoys and lights already commenced in accordance with the plans of United States engineers, and preparatory to the complete improvement of the river.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Completion of the Lake Erie and Louisville Road to Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, November 21, 1872.

The last rail of the Lake Erie and Louisville Railway, to connect with the Dayton and Michigan road, whose track they use in passing through this city, was laid this evening about five o'clock, in the presence of quite a crowd of our citizens. D. S. Fisher, Esq., editor of the Lima *Democrat*, drove the last spike. The construction train then passed over to the Dayton and Michigan track amidst hearty cheers from the assemblage. A committee of our city council and business men are making arrangements to celebrate the formal opening of this part of the line on the 29th inst., when an excursion train will be run from Piqua to bring the officers of the road, members of City Council and business men from that city; also from Fostoria, Findlay, Bluffton, and other points. The work of laying the iron will go right forward to St. Marys, Ohio, and Union City, Indiana. The ties between Lima and St. Marys are now being distributed and several carloads of rails are here ready to be put down.

New Combinations Probable.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 21.—Contrary to general expectation the old board of directors and officers of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad were re-elected yesterday. The road having virtually passed into the hands of H. S. McComb, it was believed all the old officers would be replaced, and their election by McComb's attorney, Gen. Waldron, casting the vote of the stock held by McComb for the old board is regarded as significant of further railroad combinations, as McComb obtained the preponderance of stock over the present management after considerable hostility had been engendered.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1872.

CASE OF STOKES, THE MURDERER.

The case of Edward S. Stokes, which was set down for the first Monday in December, has been postponed by consent of counsel till the second Monday of the same month.

CAR HOOK MURDER IN A NEW PHASE.

The widow of A. D. Putnam, who was killed by Foster with a car hook, has brought suit against the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, her counsel contending that the company is bound to protect him from injury while on their car.

THE INFANT STEAM CAR.

Delegations from the City Council and Common Council of Brooklyn witnessed the trial of the new patent steam car to-day on the Bleecker Street Railroad, which appeared to work well.

A CONCEALED CRIME.

The attempted assassination, on Tuesday, of Patrick Matthews by Thomas Seavers, in Twelfth street, is said to be kept from the newspapers by political influence. The latter charges a brother of the assailant, a police officer, with endeavoring to compound the felony. Seavers has been arrested.

FORGED UNION PACIFIC INCOME COUPONS.

The authorities have failed to discover the counterfeiter of Union Pacific income bonds. One hundred and eighty coupons, purporting to be of $1,000 bonds, have been paid, and if the bonds to which they purport to belong are also engraved, the counterfeit will be at least $150,000.

SUGAR DAMAGED.

The sugar in the basement of the warehouse of Woodruff & Robinson, Brooklyn, was damaged $25,000 to $100,000 by fire to-day, occasioned by falling walls.

Meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The American Woman Suffrage Association held a regular business session at the Temple to-day, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, President, in the chair. Various business committees were appointed and reports from the executive committee and several State associations, detailing at considerable length the work done during the past year and sketching the progress of the movement, were presented and read. The report of the executive committee was read by Julia Ward Howe. Among many other things it was stated that the national conventions held by both political parties have been appealed to in behalf of woman; that the Liberal conventions gave them the only platform, and that they must look in the future to the Republican party for their final triumph. Several speeches were made. One by Lucy Stone gave a very interesting account of the growth of the woman's rights movement for the past twenty years.

This evening a general meeting is being held, with a large audience in attendance, at which Mrs. Howe, Miss Eastman, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Cutler and several more of the active and prominent leaders made speeches, which were well received.

The following principal officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Oct. 7, W. Higginson; Vice Presidents, Julia Ward Howe, Hon. Henry Wilson, George W. Curtis, Wm. L. Garrison, Mrs. A. Livermore, Mrs. T. Hazzard, Mrs. A. Longley, Mrs. Cutler; Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Treasurer, John K. Wiley; Executive Committee, commencing Lucy Stone.

A lengthy series of resolutions was adopted, the most prominent of which were as follows:

Whereas, The National Republican platform has affirmed that woman's admission to a wider sphere of action than is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of the whole people entitle them to receive respectful consideration; and

Whereas, The Republicans have a majority in both Houses of Congress, therefore, we call upon Congress to pass a bill establishing woman suffrage in the District of Columbia and the Territories; also the admission of women to positions under the government with equal pay for equal work; also to submit a sixteenth constitutional amendment to the States prohibiting the political distinction of sex.

The fourth calls upon State Legislatures to give woman suffrage for electors of President and Vice President; also to change their constitutions so as to establish equal rights for all citizens.

The fifth refers to the fact that many women have appeared to be registered and in some cases have already voted and are prosecuted on a charge of voting illegally, and calls upon the State and national courts to decide all doubtful questions of constitutional law in favor of equality of woman.

The sixth urges the necessity of the suffrage to organize in every State, and endeavor to make suffrage a practical political issue.

The eighth rejoices in the action of the National Republican Convention in pledging respectful consideration to the rights of women, and of the Massachusetts Republicans in advising woman suffrage and appeals to the party in their hour of victory to consolidate its supremacy by extending impartial suffrage to all citizens irrespective of sex.

Army of the Cumberland—Next Meeting at Pittsburgh.

DAYTON, November 21.—The fifth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which has been in session in this city the past two days, is one of the largest and most enjoyable meetings ever held. A large number of the most prominent generals and subordinate officers of the Army of the Cumberland are present, which add greatly to the interest of the meeting. The business sessions have been conducted satisfactory to all. General Wood delivered the annual address last evening, which was received with loud applause. By special invitation of Post No. 5 G. A. R., headquarters at Soldiers' Home, the Society visited that institution, where they were received with military honors, and after visiting all parts of interest they returned to this city and to-night wound up with the most elegant banquet in Music Hall ever witnessed in this city. The utmost hilarity was indulged in and a general good time had by all. The society will be adjourning, decided by the vote of a majority that the next place of holding the reunion shall be Pittsburgh, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1873.

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Supervising Inspector General Nimmo has submitted his report upon steamboat inspection service to Secretary Boutwell. There have been a new law went into effect the casualties by fire, explosions and wreck have been thirty per cent. less than the average for the three preceding years. The loss is probably seventeen per cent. less, and the loss of life four per cent. less. The total loss of life from all causes during the year was 1,150. Twenty-four new vessels with a tonnage of 10,000 tons, and three hundred and sixty-three, while the average for the six preceding years was eight hundred and forty-three. He asks to have the present steamboat law amended so that assistant inspectors may perform all the duties now devolving upon local inspectors, and in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may have power to convene boards with pilinary power to inquire into all circumstances attending casualties, and to suspend or revoke the licenses of all steamboat officers found in the performance of their duties. Other changes recommended relate to means of administration rather than to any material changes in the law itself. Manufacturers have been invited to construct testing machines which will indicate the different qualities of iron needed in different parts of boilers, namely, toughness, rigidity and tensile strength. The tests of boiler explosions have been conducted at Sandy Hook, by Francis R. Stearns, under the direction of the united railroad companies of New Jersey. The inspector says these experiments developed more information on the subject than had previously been gained from all steamboat explosions.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1872.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations having perfected the Indian appropriation bill, proceeded to-day to the preparation of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There are fourteen general appropriation bills to be reported to the House of Representatives, five of which will be ready by the meeting of Congress. Not more than half of the official estimates have been submitted to the committee, and this delay operates against the committee's progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant devotes several hours of each morning to the preparation of his message and receives guests for a limited time in the afternoon. The message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress or all as heretofore matter of curiosity will be at least $150,000.

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Both Candidates for the Arkansas Governorship Insist on Inauguration.

LITTLE ROCK, November 21.—The American Republican Campaign Convention issue an address in this evening's *Journal* congratulating the people on the election of Joseph Brooks as Governor. The regular Republicans claim the election of Baxter and their entire state ticket by majorities ranging from three to five thousand. The prospects are that both will insist on being inaugurated.

A Successor for Mr. Boutwell.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The suggestion of ex-Senator John B. Henderson's name for Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's cabinet meets the universal approbation of the business men here, and all leading Republican politicians heartily favor his appointment.

Investigation of the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, November 21.—Mayor Gaston has appointed George W. Bigelow, Charles G. Greene, Charles S. Storrow, Samuel C. Cobb and Abraham Pish as the committee to investigate the cause and management of the great fire, in accordance with an order passed by the Council.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Paying Women Men's Salaries.

The President Approves, Where Like Service is Rendered.

Northern Pacific Railroad Inspection.

The Redemption of Revenue Stamps.

Election Results in Florida.

Work on the Appropriations.

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Report of the Inspector General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 21, 1872.

Women to Have the Same Pay as Men.

The President expressed himself very fully yesterday upon the question of women receiving from the government the same pay as men, where they perform the same work. He said that he should not fail to use his influence wherever he could to bring about this change. It had been a matter of great satisfaction to him that the present Civil Service rules threw all places open to women as well as to men, through competitive examination. He saw no reason why women should not receive the same pay as men in departments for similar work, and he should take occasion to call attention to the matter in such a way he believed should think best calculated to secure the end in view.

Inspection of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has modified his instructions to the Commission to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad, so that they may make their report without further delay for maps and specifications, which will hereafter be filed with it. Commissioners Sands, of Cincinnati, and Underwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, have been telegraphed, and the Commission will meet in this city in a day or two and prepare their report at once, which will entitle the company to a portion of its land grant. The company will probably seek legislation during next session for a change in the location of the western portion of their line, but will not, as has been stated, ask for subsidy to aid in the construction of the road.

The Senate Committees.

Senator Trumbull arrived to-day, and will argue a case in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The fact that the Senate has now no standing Committee on Judiciary, all its committees expiring with each session, disposes of the report that Senator Trumbull intended to resign his old chairmanship. The usual caucus will probably be held at the opening of the session, when all committees will be reorganized and members of the minority given proper representation.

Redemption of Stamps.

The internal revenue bureau has already received for redemption over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of adhesive stamps which were not required to be used after October 1st, and expects to receive as many more. Redemption in drafts on New York will be effected as rapidly as possible, but the counting and verification require so much time that the clerks are now about four weeks behind the receipts.

Election Results in Florida.

A leading Republican of Florida, who arrived in town to-day, states that all reports of the results of the recent election in that State are premature, and therefore incorrect. The State is believed to have elected Bloxham, Conservative, for Governor, by a small majority, and will, in any event, give its electoral vote for Grant, the contest having been mainly on State issues. The Grant and Colfax canvassers does not meet until December 10th, when the votes will be finally counted and re viewed, though in the meanwhile, Osborne's friends threaten violence and revolutionary proceedings, if necessary, to place their candidate, Hart, in the executive chair.

Work on the Appropriations.

The Committe on Appropriations devoted to-day to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which this year will require about twenty million dollars. The estimates for the army bill, received to-day, will aggregate nearly thirty millions, to which, for the navy eighteen, each considerably smaller than the corresponding bills for the current year.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1872.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Committee on Appropriations having perfected the Indian appropriation bill, proceeded to-day to the preparation of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There are fourteen general appropriation bills to be reported to the House of Representatives, five of which will be ready by the meeting of Congress. Not more than half of the official estimates have been submitted to the committee, and this delay operates against the committee's progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Grant devotes several hours of each morning to the preparation of his message and receives guests for a limited time in the afternoon. The message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress or all as heretofore matter of curiosity will be at least $150,000.

THE FIRE TIDE.

Nineteen Buildings Consumed in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KY., November 21.—A fire broke out in Dow & Bro.'s planing mill at nine o'clock to-night, which is likely to prove most disastrous. The fire has already extended two blocks, and over twenty-five houses have been burned.

LATER.—The fire which broke out about nine o'clock last night in Dow & Bro.'s planing mill, on Mechanics' street, is now (one A. M.) under complete control, and the loss will not be as great as at first estimated. A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, which carried the sparks a great distance, and at one time the entire northern portion of the city was threatened with destruction. The epizootic having disabled all the horses of the fire department, the steamers, which were drawn by the citizens, were considerably delayed in reaching the fire. There were nineteen buildings destroyed, the majority of which were tenement houses, principally occupied by negroes. The principal losers were W. W. Bruce, Dow & Bros., Wm. Bush and Jno. M. Headley. It is impossible at this time to give even an approximate estimate of the loss.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

National Board in Session at New York—Increase in Insurance Rates Required—Mansard Roofs and Granite Criticised.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters met at Underwriters Hall to-day. Delegations were present from all the leading Insurance Companies in the country. Thomas H. Montgomery, general agent of the board, said that since his appointment, six months ago, he had organized five hundred and ninety local boards, and rated one thousand four hundred and thirty-two different localities. The present exigency required an advance of rates and a standard rule of tariff. He said not only framed Mansard roofs would attract the deliberations of the session, but several qualities of granite would have to be criticised. Mr. Montgomery also intimated that it might be advisable to place a practical prohibitory rate on framed Mansard roofs. The Board will discuss the matters suggested this evening. The session will probably last two or three days.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 21.—There has been no change to-day in the relative affairs. The Legislature which meets at the capitol will probably count the vote for Governor and other State officers at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 21.—No business of special importance was transacted in the General Assembly to-day. Owing to defects in the returns of the election for State officers, the joint session of both houses will not complete the count and declare the result until Wednesday in December, and a resolution adopted requiring Sheriffs to correct and send in corrected returns.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—The horse malady is steadily increasing. The weather being damp and cool, contributes to the spread of the disease. Business is unaffected as yet, but should the epizootic general its effect on the cotton market and trade generally is seriously apprehended.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The epizootic is moderating in this city, and sick horses are coming out on the street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—The horse disease here has been of a mild type, and spreads slowly. The disease yields to proper treatment, and an abatement is expected soon.

AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 21.—The horse malady is prevalent here in a mild form.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In the Northwest, and thence over the upper lakes and to the Ohio valley, northwesterly winds, rising barometer and occasional light snow, with clearing weather to-morrow. In the Gulf States cloudy weather, southwesterly winds and possibly light rain. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, with fair weather on the coast, and thence over the Middle States and New England, diminishing pressure of southerly winds and increasing clearness.

CRIMES.

Escape from the Bucyrus, Ohio, Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, November 21, 1872.

Two prisoners, named Primrose and Waller, made their escape this evening from the county jail. They are premature, and therefore incorrect. The State is believed to have elected Bloxham, Conservative, for Governor, by a small majority, and will, in any event, give its electoral vote for Grant, the contest having been mainly on State issues. The Grant and Colfax canvassers does not meet until December 10th, when the votes will be finally counted and re viewed, though in the meanwhile, Osborne's friends threaten violence and revolutionary proceedings, if necessary, to place their candidate, Hart, in the executive chair.

Work on the Appropriations.

The Committe on Appropriations devoted to-day to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which this year will require about twenty million dollars. The estimates for the army bill, received to-day, will aggregate nearly thirty millions, to which, for the navy eighteen, each considerably smaller than the corresponding bills for the current year.

Steamboat Inspection Service.

Supervising Inspector General Nimmo has submitted his report upon steamboat inspection service to Secretary Boutwell. There have been a new law went into effect the casualties by fire, explosions and wreck have been thirty per cent. less than the average for the three preceding years. The loss is probably seventeen per cent. less, and the loss of life four per cent. less. The total loss of life from all causes during the year was 1,150. Twenty-four new vessels with a tonnage of 10,000 tons, and three hundred and sixty-three, while the average for the six preceding years was eight hundred and forty-three. He asks to have the present steamboat law amended so that assistant inspectors may perform all the duties now devolving upon local inspectors, and in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may have power to convene boards with pilinary power to inquire into all circumstances attending casualties, and to suspend or revoke the licenses of all steamboat officers found in the performance of their duties. Other changes recommended relate to means of administration rather than to any material changes in the law itself. Manufacturers have been invited to construct testing machines which will indicate the different qualities of iron needed in different parts of boilers, namely, toughness, rigidity and tensile strength. The tests of boiler explosions have been conducted at Sandy Hook, by Francis R. Stearns, under the direction of the united railroad companies of New Jersey. The inspector says these experiments developed more information on the subject than had previously been gained from all steamboat explosions.

In regard to carrying petroleum on passenger steamers, the Inspector recommends that the law be so amended as to allow passenger steamers to carry as freight or stores such products of petroleum as in the opinion of chemical experts shall be perfectly safe, and under such regulations as shall remove all danger from this source. He also recommends that the section relating to the shipment of explosive or dangerous articles, be so amended as to authorize, in case of any violation of the law, the immediate seizure of all articles thus shipped or attempted to be shipped. The inspection service for the year has been self-sustaining.

CASUALTIES.

Workman Crushed by a Car.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, November 21, 1872.

A laborer named James Costello, working in the car factory and M. C. R. R. shops, was to-day seriously injured here this evening by a car which had been raised up by jacks, giving way and falling upon him. It is thought he cannot recover.

Sudden Death.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 21.—Henry Vilas, son of Judge Vilas, of this city, was found dead in his bed at the Newhall House, this afternoon, probably from brain disease.

Killed by a Train.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 21.—Mike Flynn, a laborer, was run over by a construction train on the Little Rock and Fulton Railroad and killed.

Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 21.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Indiana adjourned this afternoon after the election of grand officers. Platt J. Wilson, of Fort Wayne, was elected Grand Master, and Richard Owen, of New Harmony, Deputy Grand Master.

STATE NEWS.

The Rev. John M. Orr has returned to Kittanning from a tour of Europe, much improved in health.

Dogs are made useful in Scranton, by hitching them up to draw bread wagons and milk carts.

Bellefonte has given to Pennsylvania one Governor, two Secretaries of State, three district Judges, two Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Secretary of the Treasury and one Minister to Russia.

Messrs. Clark & Pratt have bought the Corry *Republican*.

The Greene county medical society will meet in Waynesburg on the third Tuesday of December.

The annual convention of the elders in the Presbyteries of Kittanning and Blairsville will convene in the Presbyterian church in Indiana, on Tuesday, December 2, 1872, at two o'clock P. M.

There are nearly one hundred lawyers in the Constitutional Conv

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872.

SYSTEMATIC frauds in the management of the grain trade in Chicago have come to light, demonstrating that the warehousing law to insure fair dealing has utterly failed of its purpose. In the single case of the MUNN & SCOTT elevator, it appears that there has been a discrepancy of nearly a quarter of a million bushels of grain between the actual contents of the elevator and the amount that appeared on the books of the State Register. But Chicago don't mind it.

IT is pleasant to hear that Postmaster General CRESSWELL will, in his forthcoming report, which may be his last, again recommend the abolition of the franking privilege. Such persistance in a cause against any prospect of immediate success is indeed rare. There can be no doubting the merits of the proposition, or the conviction of the country, including members of Congress, if they would only confess it, in its favor; but your average Congressman is not yet up to the point of cutting off so good a thing for himself as the franking privilege—more especially the member who sends home his washing and with it a franked bag in which to return the linen. *That* would be a reform too sweeping to expect all at once. It is almost as hard to accomplish as civil service reform, which is opposed for scarcely better reasons.

SOME OF OUR ex-Liberal Republican friends of Allegheny county are acquiring a modicum of historic renown abroad. We observe that a late number of the Vienna, Austria, *Gazette*, in an article on the result of the Presidential election in this country, speaking of the "curious coalition party" and its overwhelming defeat, particularly in this State, notes certain points in the addresses of Senator SCHURZ and Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, delivered in this city; contenting itself with the comprehensive observation that the Union may be regarded as extremely fortunate in having escaped the candidate and policy which these gentlemen and their "accomplices" sought to impose on it, and paying a high compliment to the German population of Pennsylvania for having thrown the bulk of its vote, as heretofore, in favor of the Republican cause.

IT is tolerably safe to predict that somebody will be lynched in New York, before long, and the business will not be done by scalawags either. With twenty-two murderers now in jail, and indictments against one hundred others, with little prospect of their being punished by due course of law, many decent people are beginning to think that they might with propriety assist to the extent of seeing that the performance was complete in all its parts. They came pretty near to it in the vicinity of Wall street the other day, when, it is said, KING escaped becoming the central figure through removal by an underground or some similar passage. The improvised Vigilance Committee that proposed to take his case in hand was composed of the brokers, merchants and other business men, who manifested such a relish for the exercise that the sedate *Journal of Commerce* predicts the organization of a Vigilance Committee, or some similar one, at no distant day.

A STRONG movement is on foot to induce Mr. BOUTWELL to remain where he is. His own wish is to go to the United States Senate as Mr. WILSON'S successor; remarking on which the Boston *Advertiser* observes that "Massachusetts is richer in candidates for the National Senate than in financial ministers; and if Mr. BOUTWELL returns to Massachusetts for this purpose he may not find the field entirely clear. Without in any degree disparaging the eminent abilities of Mr. BOUTWELL, it is unquestionably true that the State has many citizens of proved capacity and character to whom she would not fear to trust her good fame in the Senate of the United States." The same paper thinks that "under ordinary circumstances," Judge HOAR or Mr. DAWES would command cordial support. If Mr. BOUTWELL should, however, conclude to be a candidate, the contest might be a close one. The hope is expressed that Mr. BOUTWELL may conclude to remain where he is, and it is not impossible that he may conclude to do so.

THE Boston fire, from a theological standpoint, is giving the stand-pointers no little difficulty. The Chicago fire, taken in connection with the extreme wickedness of the city, was easy enough to account for; but considering the special righteousness of Boston, who shall explain the burning of that city? The ejzioozic, whereby the fire steamers were crippled, has its uses in the catalogue of reasons; Mansard roofs play their part; the unskillful management by the fire department is aptly referred to; still the theological standpointers are not satisfied. Some say it was a punishment for drinking so much beer; others that it was a rebuke of self-righteousness; while others still assure you that it was a mystery that no man should presume to inquire into. *A great many sensible people think* they can discover a sufficient reason in palpable violations of physical laws, but then they do not occupy the purely theological stand-point, just as though these physical laws were not God's laws, which no man can violate with impunity.

ADOPTING the suggestion some time ago proffered by this journal, the New York *Sun* recurs to its project of erecting a statue to HORACE GREELEY, on the ground, it is to be presumed, that every distinguished editor deserves, when dead, a head-stone above his grave. It is gratifying to know that the *Sun* has resumed its labors in this direction, and it is to be hoped it will push the enterprise with diligence and energy. Nothing, it is probable, was more fatal to the success of Mr. GREELEY than that journal's professed advocacy of his claims. Having done its utmost to bring him low, nothing can be more fit and proper than that it shall lead in the work of rearing a monument to his memory. In order that the whole amount still required for the work—some thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars, we believe—may be contributed at an early day, we suggest that the *Sun* should issue an appeal for penny subscriptions from the non-crow-eating members of the Democratic party. In this way the sum yet needed might easily and specially be raised.

THE New York *World*, in all its editorial references, and these are very numerous, to the late Presidential election, persists in characterizing the fifth of November—the day on which the vote was counted—as "GUY FAWKES' Day," its motive in doing so not very clear, but in the aptness of the term, when considered in connection with the outcome of the election, ought to be apparent at a glance. On that day of the month, between two and three centuries ago, the memorable "gunpowder treason plot" against the English government and people was to have been put into execution, and on that morning the conspiracy was frustrated by the capture of the leading conspirator and a number of his confederates. Differing from this plot in its material aspects, the late Confederate coalition nevertheless resembled it in a number of salient points which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of the reader, and it is likely that this parallelism is the cause of the *World's* employment of the term in question. At least we can think of no other reason which would be half as sufficient or natural.

IT is said that Boston is settling down in the conviction that, somehow or other, on the city government rests a large share of the responsibility for the great spread of the fire. A change of city officers is therefore clamored for; and, as the election is not far off, the fire is likely to enter into the canvass. Boston pride, based on the assumption that they do things there a trifle better than anywhere else, is not a little touched by the calamity, as imputing a pointed contradiction of the assumption. Chicago's pride, on the contrary, it is said, was exalted by her conflagration, for it was on a scale of immensity consistent with all her ways—anything less would not have answered. Boston's chief engineer visited Chicago at the time, and brought back, in a lengthy and profound report, precisely what was the matter there; and all Boston complacently congratulated herself that with her things could not be. She knew how to prepare for such a fire, and had done it; and should ever there be an occasion she would show to the world how to deal with such an emergency. The engineer's report is pronounced out of print now, and Boston is in the ashes in more ways than one. It will be well if other cities apply the lesson.

THE construction of a ship canal "below the frost line" from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river, will be the subject of a conference which Governor SMITH, of Georgia, has invited the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and other States to participate in at some future day in Atlanta. Certain rivers will constitute four-fifths of the entire distance, which, it is said, will be three hundred miles shorter than by any other route, and over which a ton of freight can be transported from St. Louis to the Atlantic for four dollars and eighty-eight cents. Government aid is to be sought for the scheme, in furtherance of which a bill was at the last session introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Commerce and favorably considered there. There are other schemes, all based on the necessity for better facilities for transporting the inland commerce of the country, and for government interposition and aid. The agitation of the question will sooner or later result in something tangible; for it is not presumable that so many millions of people, tens of millions of commerce, and other tens of millions invested in lands and otherwise, will remain quiet without a market and remunerating prices. It is the coming question which will find an answer—rather will answer itself.

AN INOPPORTUNE PROPOSAL.

A New Orleans paper seems to think that the single measure concerning which there ought to be no difference of opinion among American parties would be the inauguration of war with Mexico. In the south-west there have always been many people—sufficient, indeed, to form a party—in whose eyes Mexicans have no rights which an Anglo-Saxon is bound to respect, and within the last few years this party has been strongly reinforced by sympathy with those Teutonic settlements near the Mexican frontier, which have suffered such continued and unprovoked injuries at the hands of ruffians from beyond the border. Merchants also, of various nationalities, who do business in Mexico, would, at least many of them, be pleased to see the country taken in hand by people able and willing to establish a permanent government for the control of its turbulent population, and for the security of property and life. To the influence of these sojourners is no doubt to be ascribed the fact that, from time to time, powerful organs of European opinion, take occasion to point out the hopelessness of order in Mexico under native rule, and the consequent duty of the American goverment to interfere.

At present the proposal to make war on the Southern republic is peculiarly inopportune. For the first time almost in its history Mexico is just now giving signs of having at last reached the age of discretion. It would really appear that, in spite of the unpopularity of JUAREZ in his latter days, the good fruits of his comparatively wise statesmanship and firm administration, are beginning to manifest themselves in the general recognition of a regularly constituted chief magistrate. Still more encouraging is the fact that LERDO DE TEJADA, the new President, neither a general nor an adventurer of any class, but a well educated jurist, is capable of understanding and applying in practice those principles of conciliation and indulgence of which Mexicans have heretofore seemed unable to grasp the meaning. According to reports thus far received, the effects of the policy are most satisfactory, even the most prominent of the military antagonists of JUAREZ having disbanded his faction and renounced opposition. Under these circumstances for the United States to make or threaten war on account of offenses hitherto overlooked would be nothing less than treason against republicanism. Doubtless we have many grievances against Mexico, but having so long postponed vengeance in deference to Mexican weakness and in feeble reliance upon Mexican promises of amendment, common decency requires us to be patient now, when there is a real prospect of humanity for the second of the century, from annoyance in the future, through the judicious and friendly administration of TEJADA.

It is, besides, rather remarkable that those organs, foreign and domestic, which are wont, from time to time, to preach the duty of American interposition in Mexico for the more purpose of governing a nation unable to govern itself, fail to perceive that the American people have been steadily outgrowing the ideas upon which such appeals are founded. Twenty years ago the "imperial idea" had advocates among us—persons who believed and taught that the strong shall inherit the earth. In accordance with this view they held that the strong were bound to take the weak in hand and make them do their will, under penalty of extermination. Upon this theory American slavery was easily defended as a Divine institution, while the traditional Indian policy of the United States was easily shown to be most rational and noble. And if this theory were sound, nothing could well be plainer than the obligation resting on the American government to extend its strong arm over Mexico and compel the Mexicans to keep order and behave properly among themselves. But these pagan notions have given place to sounder and more humane ideas, or linger only in belated minds.

DR WINES AND PRISONS.

It is interesting to learn, as we now do from his own formal report, that the Rev. Dr. E. C. WINES, the originator of the Prison Congress which sat in London from the 3d to the 13th of last July, is well satisfied with the results accomplished thus far, and feels warranted to expect still more valuable results from the measures initiated by the Congress. That the suggestion of the meeting was a happy thought was sufficiently attested by the very general interest which it awakened everywhere, and by the practical response which it called forth. More than twenty different nationalities were officially represented by delegates in the Congress, nominated by their respective governments. Half of the States of the American Union were also represented by commissioners, nominated under legislative sanction by the governors. Besides these delegates, there was present a great number of commissioners from various countries representing associations for prison reform, bar associations, faculties of law in universities, etc. The Institute of France sent three of its members. Most of the governments represented in the Congress added its deliberations by official reports on their prison systems as well as by answers to the interrogatories proposed beforehand by Dr. WINES. Though, as a matter of course, the discussions developed great differences of opinion among the members concerning the difficult questions submitted, they finally united, almost without dissent, upon a comprehensive statement of fundamental principles regarding the subjects of prison reform and prison discipline. Dr. WINES considers one of the most important results of the London Congress to be the appointment of a permanent International Committee for the Reform of Penitentiaries. It consists of ten members from as many nations, the United States being one of them, and will meet every year in a different country. In the course of three or four years it is probable that another general Prison Congress will be called together, and it is hoped that at length a periodical character may be given to this international reunion, and that it may thus become a regular institution.

The preparation of a complete report of the proceedings of the Congress, with a statement of the result of Dr. WINES' personal observations and inquiries in reference to prisons and prison reform in Europe, is a work of great labor, that will be given to the public in due time. Dr. WINES's book will certainly be looked for with very lively interest by all who have any glimpses even of the immense practical importance of the subject to which he has devoted himself with such exemplary zeal and patience. Prison reform is directly and immediately connected with the causes which render prisons necessary, and no one can observe the rapid increase of crime in this country, and especially the very remarkable development of strange forms of transgression, without being struck with the need that exists for fresh light on the entire subject.

THERE are a number of indications, of one kind and another, which more or less directly go to show that the opposition to the exactions of chartered monopolies, which is beginning here and there to crop out strongly among the people, will be in the course of the next two or three years—pretty certainly before the next Presidential election—become one of the leading, if not the foremost, political issue in the country. We have already mentioned the growing demand of the people that the government shall interpose the power to protect them from the exorbitant impositions prevailing under the present system of railroads, by chartering freight railways between the seaboard and the great food producing regions of the West. This is one sign. Another is that in the late elections in California and Nevada the "monopoly" candidates were in every instance defeated without the slightest regard to their politics. A third evidence of the drift of public opinion in this respect is to be found in the wide-spread attention and commendation elicited by an article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, setting forth the details of a four years' legal fight between an ejected railroad passenger and the company by whose servants he was maltreated, the contest finally resulting in a verdict in his favor. These all go to mark the deepening popular discontent with the abuses of the great corporations under the existing system of their management. This feeling is unquestionably gathering volume and intensity every day, and the indications are that it will presently come to the front among the most vital questions of the time.

THE New York Board of Health has issued a circular concerning the probable reappearance of small-pox in various parts of the country as the cold weather sets firmly in, and admonishing health officers and municipal bodies generally to take due precautions against the access or spread of the infection. Personal cleanliness and proper ventilation of their rooms on the part of the people will, of course, go a considerable way toward insuring immunity from the disease. The statistics of all countries, however, in some cases extending over long periods, uniformly show that the ravages of this terrible scourge have diminished in nearly the ratio in which the practice of vaccination became general, the percentage of fatal cases to the entire number of cases being always much smaller among persons who have been vaccinated than among those who have not; while the disease is also much more manageable in cases of vaccination, where the latter does not act as an absolute preventive. The advantage of vaccination, moreover, is thoroughly established by the hospital statistics of our own and other countries; the tendency to contract the disease, as well as its virulence when taken, being far less among those who have been vaccinated twice than among those who have undergone the operation only once, and so on up to three or four vaccinations. It is greatly to be hoped we may escape the infliction, nor, indeed, is there any cause for alarm on the subject. Prevention, however, is in this matter as in others, easier as well as better than cure. Hence the desirability of instituting precautionary measures.

PREVENTING GERMAN EMIGRAT ON TO AMERICA.

The rigorous measures lately taken by the Emperor of Germany to stem the tide of emigration from his dominion, in prohibiting the railroad companies from transporting emigrant passengers unless full rates are paid both for them and their baggage, are attracting general comment. The principal reason of the decree appears to be based on the fact that the emigration embraces large numbers of young men anxious to avoid the military service of the empire. It is probable, however, that instead of checking the tide of emigration, as intended, the stringent measures adopted by the Emperor will serve rather to increase it; all the more for the reason that the peace of Europe is by no means secure, and that there is no telling at what moment a levy may not be made upon the young and enterprising subjects of the warlike old monarch, to make them food for powder. It is also stated that the Emperor intends hereafter to enforce, no matter at how remote a period, the full penalties of the conscription law against all persons who may return to their native country. This, however, does not seem probable. We believe the principle of the right of the people of Prussia to select their own nationality, was fully conceded a year or two ago by the German government as well as by that of Great Britain, in treaties between those countries and the United States. It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the decree appears to have been issued at a time when BISMARCK was prostrated by illness, and compelled, for the time being, to relinquish the direction of public affairs. Late accounts report him as being measurably restored to health, and it is not impossible that the renonstrances which this sagacious and far-seeing statesman will be pretty sure to address to his royal master concerning the matter may lead to the abrogation of his shortsighted and narrow policy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vossische Zeitung* lately gave an account of a convention of school masters in Mecklenburg, Germany, at which some revelations were made not wholly favorable to the popular schools in that part of the world. The school house at a village called Zweedorf was thus described: "At one side of the house stands the cow, at the other is the pig-pen. The school room has a clay floor, trodden full of holes. Only about one-half of the eighty children who attend the school can find places at the table, the rest having to be satisfied with benches alone. Were tables enough for all put in the room, there would not be sufficient space for the scholars. The height of the room is not much over seven feet. The house accommodations for the teacher are so limited that the one lately assigned to the place has to keep a part of his furniture in the church tower, and to find place for another part in a house in the village." There they surely need a hint in the form of a model school house from this side of the Atlantic. School houses no better suited for their purpose and equally mean used to be common in the United States, and possibly such may still be found in some secluded neighborhoods. But in general, Americans, in their school enthusiasm, seem at present in more danger of running to the extreme of making their school houses too fine and costly.

WHETHER there is any natural relation between loyalty to the English crown and subscription to the doctrines of the English Church, may perhaps be considered doubtful. It is certain, however, that the proportion of churchmen diminishes, while that of dissenters increases, year by year, in something like the ratio of the spread of liberal political opinions. Considerable alarm is said to be felt in Church circles in that country over the recent publication of statistics concerning the relative strength of churchmen and dissenters. These statistics, gathered from fourteen cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants each, show that whereas twenty years ago the Established Church provided between forty and fifty per cent. of the whole Church accommodation, it now provides only between thirty and forty per cent., while the non-established churches have increased their accommodation in a large share. It is intended to ask the government this winter for an appropriation sufficient to clear away the bars at the mouth of the river, which has long been a serious annoyance to the commerce of New Orleans.

A company in New York is now making arrangements by which reduced rates of transportation will be secured to Vienna during the exposition. It is well known that many inventors, with their products, will be in attendance, and the managers of the excursion party will arrange matters for them through the Patent Office, and for other artists and scientific men generally through the Bureau of Education.

Three mules, which have been in a Nevada mine at a depth of eleven hundred feet, since September, 1871, are to be hauled out soon. They are in excellent condition, and apparently thrive as well in the utter darkness of the mine as those in daylight above.

Virginia oyster dealers are filling large contracts for that shel-fish, to plant in French and English waters.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Many conservative underwriters place the loss by the Boston fire at $75,000,000, and an insurance of $50,000,000, of which fifteen or twenty millions are borne by British companies, in which, since the Chicago fire, many American companies have reinsured.

The wintry moon shines pale and still;
The winds in leafless branches die;
Day faints upon the darkening hill,
And melts into the days gone by.

What is the matter? Not men only, but horses, cattle, swine, deer, domestic fowls, etc., are being attacked with all sorts of strange diseases. The deer, hares and pheasants are dying by hundreds in England, and *post mortem* examinations develop the fact that the livers of the dead hares are full of worms, and that the deaths of the pheasants too are owing to the presence of parasites in their bodies.

It is claimed that the immigrants who landed on our shores last year added upward of $385,000,000 to the national wealth; computing their value merely as unskilled laborers. Statistics show, however, that forty-six per cent. of the male immigrants have been trained to various pursuits, half of whom are skilled laborers and workmen. The value of these men to the country can hardly be computed.

The late auction sale of August Belmont's valuable collections of paintings, probably the finest in the country, is now accounted for by the statement that the final defeat of Tammany, through which he controlled the city's funds, has bankrupted him.

The burnt out sewing girls of Boston are as plucky as the merchants. Some friends suggested the other day to one of them that a contribution be made to supply her with a new machine. She having lost hers by the fire, but she proudly replied that she had obtained a situation as a domestic, and should stay where she was until she earned a new machine.

Minnesota has yielded wonderful crops this season. See the following item: "An old lady nearly sixty years of age, living in the town of Canton, lately gave birth to a bouncing boy that steadied the beam at nine pounds.

Columbus, Ohio, has organized a Board of Trade and adopted a constitution. Sixty-four individuals and firms attached their names thereto as members.

Quebec is about to pull down its ramparts, throw its citadel into the river, remove the gates which still picturesquely obstruct its precipitous streets, and obliterate the last traces of the martial grandeur which make it to-day one of the most attractive cities in America.

The Duluth *Herald* has obtained the information that the Joint Boundary Commission have located the boundary posts at points seven hundred feet north of the posts located by Major John Long in 1823, and about one thousand four hundred yards south of the line located by Captain Heap in 1871. The new line is about two and a half miles north of Pembina, and brings the English Custom House inside of our territory."

From some recently arrived Frenchmen the fact has been obtained that a party of about twenty banished Communists started from Versailles last week for New York. They went under police escort to Havre. Their fare is paid, and each is to receive twenty dollars on his arrival here. They had the choice of going to England or coming here.

They have a remarkable mare in Providence, R. I., and she appears in a play called "Rookwood," in which a character, somewhat celebrated in olden times—Dick Turpin—figures. The Providence papers quite slight the human actors in their admiration of the equine one. They say that her acting of the character of "Black Bess" was marked by "an evenness, a subdued power and an earnestness of purpose delightful to see."

The November meteors have not been seen this year, so far as now known, but it is supposed that they have all collected our atmosphere in some way, as to cause the great storms which have prevailed on the American lakes and in Europe.

The Youngstown, Ohio, *Register* says the general impression seems to be that a stoppage of the furnaces is imminent, until the price of coal and ore is reduced so that the price of iron can be reduced as the market can demand.

Canvas-back ducks are more numerous in the vicinity of Baltimore than anywhere else in the United States. All the places readily accessible to the city, however, are taken up by the duck-shooting clubs, of which there are some twenty-five, and it is almost impossible for a person to get a day's duck-shooting unless a member of one of these organizations or an invited guest.

A very satisfactory illustration of the virtue of education is given by the graduates of three cities—St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna. Berlin's school tax is just twice as much as that for police service and prisons, Vienna's two and one-third times less, and St. Petersburg's fifty times less.

Out in an Indiana town there is an old fellow who professes a belief in the devil as the true object of divine worship, and to him he offers down his daily prayers. He recently organized a church with the devil association and tried to start a prayer meeting after his own creed, but the enterprise failed, and he is the only pillar of the faith.

The English mind is seriously agitated on the subject of railroad disasters. It has been computed that no fewer than fifty serious accidents have happened within the space of a month. The coroner's inquests in several cases found the cause in rotten rails and other defects in the management. It is said that people are beginning to avoid railway travel except in cases of actual necessity.

A novelty in gent-enerals—dress shirts is about to be introduced. The bosom of the shirt is to have a few bars of music printed upon it, in some cases with words. Gentlemen wearing these will stand behind pianos to be sung and played from.

The commission appointed under the act of Congress passed in May, 1870, to codify the laws of the United States, will report fully in December. All the statutes enacted by Congress under the present organization have been codified under seventy-five titles, and, if sanctioned by Congress, this codification will supercede the present authorized version of the statutes at large, contained in seventeen bulky volumes.

The discovery of silver in England is thus announced in Hardwicke's *Science Gossip*: "Three weeks ago some workmen were excavating and forming a reservoir for the water works at Mousley, in Surrey, when, about thirty feet below the surface, they discovered a quantity of silver ore. A specimen of the quartz shown to me appeared to be richly impregnated, the ore running in large veins."

The subterranean noises which preceded or accompanied the Owens valley earthquake in California last March, are ascribed by Prof. J. D. Whitney, the State Geologist, to the cracking and grinding of the rocks under tension, rather than to the explosion of detonating gases.

In a late lecture in New York, Dr. Buchner, the distinguished German materialist, now on a visit to this country, cited a number of instances in which fences have been sold to bush after decapitation of the heads to which they belong. There are many persons to whom such a sign of post mortem modesty would be pleasing. The least that those who never bush during lifetime can do is to bush a little after death.

PERSONAL.

It is now said that Woodhull and Claflin have offered five thousand dollars and complete retraction, if Challis will withdraw his suits. The decision of Justice Fowler committing Hood for trial, has disgusted and alarmed these women, and it is understood that they will plead guilty and appeal to the mercy of the court.

Here is a new an anecdote of President Grant, furnished the Ravenna, Ohio, *Democrat* by the person under whose observation the incident came. The writer says that while our army lay at Vicksburg, on the James river, at the mouth of the Appomattox, in Virginia, his duties, as Assistant Adjutant General of the United States volunteers, called him there to consult with General Grant. One afternoon, while walking out with the General, he being in his military undress, with nothing to indicate his rank, we passed a boy ten or twelve years of age who was fishing. General Grant entered into conversation with him, and made some inquiries as to his history. The boy was a native of Michigan, and his mother was a widow. To obtain money to support his widowed mother, he was in the army as a waiter for a captain of the Michigan troops. The captain was dead, and he had no friend left. The General told him that if he would take his fish to Grant's headquarters in an hour he would probably find a purchaser. Punctually at the hour the boy was on time with his string of fish, but was promptly stopped by the orderly in front of the quarters. Grant, overhearing the order, stepped out, took the little fellow by the hand, led him into his quarters, and, becoming satisfied with the truth of his story, procured for him a suit of clothes, a hat, a free pass on the railroads home, and gave him fifty dollars in money.

Among the minor but still very serious and irreparable losses occasioned by the Boston conflagration was the complete destruction of three volumes of the manuscripts of the historian Prescott. During the absence in Europe of the members of the family into whose possession they had come, had been stored "for safety" in one of the burned buildings. Mr. Prescott's physical infirmity had made it necessary for him to cause copies to be taken of an immense number and variety of scraps and authentic documents concerning Spain and the two Americas, and the destruction of these as well as of Cushmeres, Drade France, Birettes, European Clothes, Cretonne and Merinos in all the New Cloth shades.

All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.

Black and Colored Alpacas.

Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

Black Thibet Shawls.

Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.

Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.

Jenson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.

Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.

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Blankets and Finnels.

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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,

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FALL AND WINTER

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Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, European Clothes, Cretonne and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
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CLOTHING,

IN WHICH WE OFFER

Substantial Bargains!

We do not intend to take any of these Goods back to Philadelphia, and desiring to further introduce our House to Pittsburgh, the

Prices will be Made Decidedly Low,

And with the large facilities of our Philadelphia Houses, carrying a Stock of a full Million of Dollars, we will supply Pittsburgh with FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS as fast as they are required, at such REASONABLE PRICES as only a House handling Goods as largely can command.

☞ For those who prefer Goods made to order, SAMPLES of all our Piece Goods will be sent to the trade, measures carefully taken, to be executed by our skilled workmen in Philadelphia.

A CORDIAL INVITATION is extended to all interested in the purchase of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING to call and examine our Large and Very Superior Stock of READY-MADE ALL-WOOL SUITS, OVERCOATS and GARMENTS of Every Description, at

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Dress Goods.

SHAWLS, SCARFS.

FURS, FURS.

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Federal Street, Allegheny.

CLOAKING VELVETS,

Bonnet Velvets,
Velveteens and Plushes,
Ribbons and Flowers,

Plumes and Flowers,
Hats—new styles,
Mens' and Boys' Hats,

Hoods and Scarfs,
Men's Underwear,

Ladies' Underwear,
Ladies' Neck Ties,
Men's Neck Ties.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C., &C.

A FULL STOCK,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

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Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 21ST,

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

At 25c. Heavy Mohair Poplins.
At 25c. Heavy Black Poplins.
At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 50c. Black Alpacas—extra good.
At 65c. Black Alpacas—worth 75c.

Black and Colored Silks

VERY CHEAP.

Black and Fancy Dress Goods.
Blue Waterproof Cassimeres.
Flannels—Plain and Barred.
At 25c. Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 87½c. Gold Mixed and Black Waterproof.

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All of the Famous Clan Tartans, at

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Federal St., Allegheny City.

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Comfortables, Low Priced.
Comfortables, of our own make.
Shawls, Square and Long.
Shawls, Black and Mourning.
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CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

Furs, Children's and Ladies.
Furs, very low.
Skirts for Ladies;
Skirts for Children.
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Dresses for Infants.
Quilts, Coverlets,
Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

STOCK COMPLETE AT LOW PRICES

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NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

NEW LOT

OPERA KIDS

JUST RECEIVED.

FUR-TOPPED KID GLOVES,
KID GAUNTLETS,
Choice Assortment of TIDIES,
ZEPHYR HAND-KNIT SHAWLS,
SILK LACES,
TURQUOISE SILKS, all shades,
BARNUM'S INFLATABLE BUSTLE,
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSE, FELT SKIRTS,
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
FRINGES AND GIMPS,
SILK AND GUIPURE LACES,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
TIES AND MUFFLERS,
UNDERWEAR, Wool and Merino,

AT EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running Streams, in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

Grain can be shipped hence by Lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars are now carrying these Lands from Lake Superior to Minnesota. Price of Land: close to track $3 to $8 per Acre. Further reduced to Settlers, $4. Six Months' Credit. Warrantee Deeds. Northern Pacific 7-30 BONDS, now selling at par, received for Land at the Market Price. Only one Acre required for each Settler. Land Grant forfeited as to lands not sold to actual settlers.

Settlers, under the new Law (March, 1872), get 160 Acres FREE, near the Railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their Wives and Children CARRIED FREE over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads on the line of the road.

Send for *Pamphlet* containing full information. Map and copy of new Homestead Law. Address,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 21, 1872.

If rumor is to be believed, among the changes that are to take place at Washington is that of Secretary of the Treasury. It is well known that he has strenuously opposed the issue of more currency, and that the move that was made last month in increasing the greenback circulation some five millions was against his advice, and it is said that he is now engaged in with drawing this new issue, his intention being that when his report is made to Congress there shall be no part of the new greenbacks outstanding.

Some parties charge that the New York branch of the Treasury has been run in the interest of the "Cooke & Clews" clique, but from the best information to be gained Mr. Boutwell's record seems perfectly free from the slightest blemish or taint of this sort. A new man would probably bring a new policy, so we hope the management of the department may remain in the hands of Mr. Boutwell for another four years.

—In the stock market Erie again moves to the front, opening at 54¾ and closing at 55¼. The Pacific Mail is strong, under influence of the news of the safety of the Arizona. She was spoken on the 14th inst. off Manzanillo, on the Mexican coast, disabled by a broken piston. Her passengers had been transferred to the Constitution, who was towing the Arizona into port.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾ 116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113⅝ 113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾ 112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾ 112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼ 114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾ 115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾ 115¾	115¾
10-40s	108¾ 108¾	108¾
New 5s	110 110	110
Gold	113¾ 113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	113⅝ 113⅝	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

25	30,000	@	103
1	1,000	@	103
1	1,000	@	103
1	5,000	@	103
1	5,000	@	103
1	5

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

President Thiers Has Not Resigned.

LONDON, November 21.—A dispatch has been received here this morning from New York, announcing that the report was current there of the resignation of President Thiers and other changes in the government of France. The reports are false. Up to this hour there has not been a rumor of the resignation of Thiers. The Associated Press dispatches have given a full history of the current events in France, and because of the threatening situation in France as shown by them the false report of yesterday were plausibly manufactured entirely in New York.

PARIS, November 21.—President Thiers will not appear to-day before the Committee appointed to draw up an address in reply to his message at the opening of the National Assembly. He will, however, attend the meeting of the Committee to-morrow.

Two Barks Lost at Sea.

LONDON, November 21.—The barks Samuel Larrabee, from Savannah for Bremen, and Lauerscost, from Baltimore for Belfast, have been lost at sea, together with all on board.

French Assembly Proceedings.

VERSAILLES, November 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon Deputy Pascal Duprat introduced a bill for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852. The trial by jury bill passed by a vote of 461 to 175. The assembly order a adress in reply to the President's message has had two long sittings since its organization. The proceedings are secret.

EVEN NO.—At a meeting of the deputies of the Left Center to-day, the committee which had been appointed to draw up a platform of policy, made their report. They recommend to the support of the party in the Assembly the following enactments: The appointment of a parliamentary committee of thirty to deliberate upon and report to the Assembly organic laws best fitted to insure the worsing of the legal government of the republic, and for the prolongation of President Thiers's term of office four years; the nomination of a Vice President; the creation of a second Chamber; the partial or complete removal of the Assembly; ministerial responsibility and general harmonizing of republican institutions. The report was unanimously approved.

The members of the extreme Left indorse the declaration of Gambetta, in addition to which the National Assembly is some remedy for the present difficulties.

PARIS, November 21.—The payment of the third miliard of war indemnity has been completed. France will have a half miliard more ready by the 15th of December.

Germany and Hayti.

BERLIN, November 21.—General Brice, Special Envoy from the Republic of Hayti, arrived in this city to open diplomatic relations with Germany. He intends to lay before the government complaints of the delay in the payment of German demands, and a remonstrance against the arbitrary action of the Consul at Port-au-Prince.

Religious Inoleration.

BERN, November 21.—A bill for the suppression of religious intolerance has been introduced in the Chambers of Deputies.

German Ecclesiastical Rights Bill.

BERLIN, November 21.—The Ecclesiastical Rights bill, prohibiting the issue of decrees of excommunication, has been submitted to the Diet. It declares that any clergyman who shall by name threaten with penishment or decree, or proclaim as punishable, a subject of Prussia, shall be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars or two years' imprisonment, and be ineligible to office for a term of five years.

Active Measures Against Carlists

MADRID, November 21.—via LONDON, November 22.—Senor Gorila announced in the lower house of the Cortes to-day, that the government would take energetic action to crush the Carlist movement in Catalonia.

MADRID, November 21, Evening.—The country is quiet.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 21.—Robert Rawles was arraigned before the Lord Mayor on a charge of fraudulently converting two hundred debentures of London and Western Railway, Canada, to a banker at Naples, is the prosecutor. Rawles was remanded for a further examination on Tuesday next

MELBOURNE, November 21.—The bill legalizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the legislature of Victoria.

The captain and mate of the brig Carl, tried at Sydney for the murder of a number of Polynesian natives, whom they kidnapped to sell into slavery, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

ROME, November 21.—The Spanish minister to Chili to Holy See, presented his credentials to the Pope to-day.

LONDON, November 22, 6 A. M.—Senor Moret has arrived in London. The Common Council of London has voted congratulations to Stanley for services of Stanley. The resolutions will be inscribed on vellum and forwarded to Stanley in New York.

Robert Bowles has been bailed in the sum of $40,000.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 21, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 86¾; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie 40's, 20¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,384,000. The approaching bank statement, which is believed will be favorable, accounts an increased firmness in American securities. Tallow 45s 6d. Linseed oil £34 10s @ £34 15s. Turpentine 41s.

PARIS, November 21.—Rentes 62 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 21.—Cotton strong; middling Uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 10¼d. Sales amounted to 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. 4,000 bales, Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat averaged 10s 2d. Red winter 10s 4d; red western 10s 8d@10s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 30s. Oats 21s. Barley 36s. Pork 75s. Beef 63s 6d. Lard 39s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 37s. Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil £35 10s.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation of Governor Warmouth--Extra Session of the Legislature Called--Installation of Judges--Lively Contest in the Eighth District--The Supreme Court to Decide the Matter.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—The judicial officers of the parish of Orleans, elected November 4th, have been commissioned by Governor Warmouth. The new Judges of the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth District Courts were inducted into office, Dibble, of the Eighth district, being the only one of the out-going judges who objected. Here quite a lively skirmish of words ensued, Dibble threatening to call United States troops to aid him, and his purpose be ostensibly retired. Judge Elmore then proceeded with such cases as were before the court. Late in the day Judges Dibble retook the bench and Judge Elmore, stating that he (Dibble) would give him no further trouble until the Supreme Court of the State passed upon the matter.

The new Judges of the Fifth and Sixth District Courts will take their seats on Monday by agreement of the present incumbents.

Wm. P. Harper, with an order from all the District Courts except the Fourth recognizing him as civil sheriff, demanded the office of Longstreet, and refusing to surrender it, was put out by force. Sauvenet then made application to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the district judges from erving orders interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as civil sheriff. The Supreme Court refused to grant the order, thus in effect recognizing the validity of the Governor's commissions to the newly elected parish officers.

The Eighth District Court to-day granted the motion to obtain a rehearing in the case of Herron et als. vs. Wharton et als., recently decided by this court. The case is fixed for Monday. The plaintiffs applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining Judge Elmore from further action in this case, but the order was refused.

The Governor to-day issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, November 21, 1872

WHEREAS, The present condition of public affairs presenting an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me invested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, convene the General Assembly elected on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1872, in extra session, for the period of ten days, Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly elected on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1872, and the Senators holding over, are therefore summoned to meet at their respective chambers at the Mechanics Institute, now used as a State House, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1872. In witness whereof, etc.

[Signed.] H. C. WARMOUTH.
V. A. WOODWARD, Governor of Louisiana.
Assistant Secretary of State.

ONE DOLLAR.

In Cloth and Greenbacks--What Is It?

[From the Financier.]

A vast amount of wealth was destroyed by the Boston fire, and the influence of this fact upon insurance interests brings into view what is quite apt ordinarily to fall out of thought—that insurance does not restore what is lost, but only divides and scatters the burden. If the insurance companies existed the loss would be no more real than now and no greater, but it would crush many who will now be able to make a stand, and thus its disastrous effect upon the people at large would be more severe and more lasting.

Furthermore the amount of *money* consumed is inconsiderable, probably almost nothing; yet this fact is not taken into account at all in considering the loss and its effects. The property destroyed is realized, material wealth, the product solely of labor, and to the labor of the people who have other hand, money (for the purposes of comparison treating as nothing the slight cost of manufacture) is intrinsically valueless, and can be created as often as destroyed. Had a hundred millions of dollars been scattered the sudden check to exchanges would have caused losses and failures, but there would have been no diminution of the aggregate of realized wealth. One man owns a yard of cloth; another man owns a pound of dollar. Each is good as the other for the purposes of exchange; each is the commercial equivalent of the other: a man chooses the one or the other, according to his occasion at the moment, not regarding one as better than the other. But if the cloth burns, both the owner and the world have lost a yard of cloth of the commercial value of one dollar; if the dollar burns, its owner has lost so much, but somebody else has gained it, and the world has lost nothing. It is much to make new cloth; it is comparatively nothing to print a dollar.

If the yard of cloth is burned, worth one dollar, there is lost labor sufficient to create that value, conventional wealth, while before there were two; now if another dollar is printed, will the loss of the cloth be made good at that number? Yet if the cloth is not burned, will printing a second dollar make the total wealth double? Suppose $100,000,000 of material wealth was consumed in Boston, and 100,000,000 paper dollars are immediately printed wherewith to replace it, as has been said that object be accomplished and mankind be as well off as before true wealth made? Or, supposing the new issue would printing and issuing $100,000,000 more money make the country and the world just so much richer, or any richer possible?

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—River eight feet and stationary. The Andes arrived from Wheeling and the Katie Putnam departed for Marietta.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 21.—River falling, with four feet in the canal and two feet in the falls. Weather cool and moderately cool. Ar ived—Albion and barges, Pomeroy; Charmer, Cincinnati. Departed—Albion, Pomeroy; Charmer, Evansvil e.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—River stationary, with eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather milder and raining to-day.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Arrived—Mollie Moore and Kountz, New Orleans; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Fleming, Clarion, Red River; City of Baton Rouge, Bayou; Hesperian, Pittsburgh; Fleming, Cairo. River falling. Cloudy and warmer. There was a slight snow this evening. Thirteen boats are at or below Horsetail bar, at Jefferson Barracks, where there is only about three feet of water.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., November 21.—Arrived—W. Cowan, Louisville; J. Hoffman, Memphis. The river has fallen four inches. Cloudy and moderating.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—Cloudy and cool. River falling slowly. Arrived—Mayflower, New Orleans. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Mary Cameron, Louisville; Arlington, Cincinnati.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 21.—Clear and cool. River very low.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 21.—No boats down. Up—Lewis and Joe Allsopp. Clear and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Arrived—Minnesota and Bongara, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll and Johnson, St. Louis. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Cosmonaught, St. Louis. Clear and cool.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 21.—Wheat higher; No 1 red winter at 91 @ 92; No 2 do and at 87 @ —. Corn quiet and unchanged; no transactions. Oats in fair demand; new No 2 at 35c. Petroleum in good demand, but unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The War in New Jersey.

Buffalo and Jamestown Railway.

Attempt to Break the Lease of the New Jersey Roads to the Pennsylvania.

Some of the dissatisfied Jerseymen are making a strong fight in the courts of that State to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from assuming the management of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey. Various suits have been brought, but thus far the results have not been very encouraging to the malcontents. Some months ago John Black and others, representing the dissatisfied stockholders of the United Companies, brought a suit against the Pennsylvania Central for the purpose of restraining them from executing the lease. On the hearing the chancellor refused to grant the injunction. From this decision an appeal was taken, and the hearing of it was put off by objections on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until last June, when they applied to the Court to dismiss the appeal. The Court then granted a rule to show cause why it should not be dismissed. At recent terms, Arguments were heard on the question in the Court of Errors and Appeals, at Trenton, on Tuesday. Mr. Abraham Browning, counsel for the Pennsylvania Central, presented a statement, showing that Black and other appellants in the case had ceased to be stockholders in the companies named in the bill, and that those corporations had been merged in the corporation known as the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; that the appellants have ceased to have any interest in the cause before the court, as the property has been transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under a lease ratified by the Legislature of the State; that the complainants have received dividends on the stock held by them in the merging companies, which were paid by the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessees, during a part of the rent in the said lease reserved, and that they have proceeded in the suit and dividends, whereby, it is alleged, they have ratified the said lease and have forfeited to the said lessees to expend large sums of money as aforesaid. Specific motion was made in support of the motion for an order to appellants to show cause why the appeal should not be dismissed, by J. W. Scott and Mr. Browning for the Pennsylvania Corporation, and by J. V. Vorhees for the appellants. The argument was continued on Wednesday by Messrs. Williamson and Browning.

Buffalo and Jamestown.

The first locomotive for the road now being built from Buffalo to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, by way of Jamestown, was received in the former city last week, and another is expected to be ready for use by the first of next month. Two miles of track have been laid, and over sixteen miles of grading finished. The bridges so far recovered as to be able to work, and it is probable that by the first of January the company will have the road ready for traffic as far as White's Corners. The grading of the road in Western North Carolina, and the right of way has been secured for almost the entire distance up to that point.

Baltimore and Ohio Road

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Monday, at Baltimore, President Garrett presented the fourth annual report of the city Director, dated September last. It shows that the revenues for the fiscal year were $13,614,876, being an increase over the previous year of $1,086,586. Immediately after the reading of the report the meeting proceeded to an election of directors, with the following result: Unanimously elected—John W. Garrett, John Work Garrett, John Spear Nichols, John Gregg, C. Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey Gallows, William H. Stanton, Wm. W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, Francis Burns, John King, Jr., C. A. Von Lingen.

Miscellaneous.

—The new railroad from Bedford along the Dunnings creek, to St. Clairsville, is to be pushed to an early completion. It is intended for this road to connect with the H. and M. C. road at McKee's Gap, something in the future.

—The new Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, between Chicago and Milwaukee is about completed, and it is proposed to run through freight trains over it as soon as the connection over the opening of the road to-morrow.

—Robert E. O'Brien, the distinguished civil and railway engineer, of New York city, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, with headquarters at Meadville Mr. O'Brien is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and although he has been engaged in managing and building railroads in many different parts of the United States, he has always taken a deep interest in the great thoroughfares of his native State.

—The earnings of the Peninsula Division of the C. & N. W. Railway, on the transportation of ore alone will amount to about $850,000 for this year. The road is but about 70 miles long, exclusive of its branches into the mines. The earnings on this number were about $121,000; in August, the heaviest month, about $137,000. Besides the ore traffic there is a large passenger travel, and one of the largest items in the way of freight going northward.

—Engineers are surveying a railroad route from Harecock, Maryland, through Fulton county, this State, to the Broad Top coal region.

—It is currently reported that the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is to be sold on the 31st of December, in Philadelphia.

ROULETTE.

Closing of German Gambling Hells.

Scenes About the Tables on the Last Night.

Prince and Plebeian Side by Side.

(Baden Baden (November 2) Correspondence of the London Times.)

The 31st of October is here the close of the season proper, which this year is remarkable for being also the end of the public tables for the games of Trente et Quarante and Roulette. This is the first place in Germany, under the operation of the new law, that is now definitely closed. The other two great establishments, Wiesbaden and Homburg, remain open until the last day of the year, and the smaller places at Nassau until the 15th of November. A variety of absurd *canards* were rife some days previously, one of which will surprise no one more, perhaps, than the members of the club who were said to be coming to play here the last two days. This was the English Jockey Club, and this *canard* has an additional pair of wings given it by the alleged receipt of a telegram at the Hotel de Hollande to engage two hundred beds for the numerous train of easy task, as the hotel has but one hundred and fifty rooms. Another rumor was that the immense crowds would come to see the last of the public play. In the afternoon, about three o'clock, there seemed to be no probability of such being the case, as I passed through the three rooms that now remained open, with very few loiterers around the gaming tables, and there seemed to be hardly the accustomed number of policemen on duty. Perhaps a couple of hundred persons in all the *salons*. There was no evidence of anything unusual. People lost their rouleaux of gold and bank-notes, and received them with the accustomed apparent indifference. But at 5 o'clock, two and a half hours after the time when the bank has been much less than the for next day's business, the number of aristocratic and wealthy visitors has very sensibly diminished, though many were resolved to stay and see it all to the end. The disappointed Englishman or man by informing him, by way of comfort for losing his money, that he was in good company, as a point of fact, both his immediate neighbors were Princes; one a well known Russian, and the other a princely scion of a German potentate's house. At eight o'clock, when the usual concert, of more than average excellence, by the admirable orchestra under the direction of the able director, Herr Kronemann, was given in the gallery of the gaming rooms, the rooms, the audience was very large. In the play rooms another phase of things was seen. A lady, who assures herself every evening of playing one louis on the twelve numbers in which falls the number she treasures as a talisman card for her mantle and belongings, and who, by a caprice of fortune, has, with one day's exception, won regularly the whole season, is not to be baffled fairly, for these little mistakes have been vastly more frequent than the single one just alluded to. This was the more provoking as the actual number she had—according to her own reckoning—in her efforts to arrive. Each coming train brought a large party of visitors From Frankfort-on-the-Main, from Mannheim, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, on one side, and from Freiburg, Strasburg, Biscuweiler, and Mulhouse on the other, and the crowd was visibly augmented. Heidelberg furnished a contingent of students, and Instant of officers—in civil costume mostly, as in uniform it is forbidden to play, but, of course, some license is taken. However, the greater part were assembled together to meet for the last time. At 6 o'clock there was a regular jam, and approach to the tables was only obtained by a very patient few. Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the officials in case of any disorder. I heard several express that they hoped there would be a row a fight, which unamiable desires seemed destined to end in utter disappointment. The crowd was decidedly the most select—there were no hucksters, bakers, grooms, peasants (male and female), and evidently some cooks.

The grooms of the chambers were as usual in attendance to receive the gratuities. They were struck with horror at the unwonted vulgar mob, and if I am not mistaken I saw something like a tear start in the eye of one as he remarked to me sarcastically to see such people in the Baden saloons, where the aristocracy of Europe had been in the habit to congress, the crowd was, if not very quiet, well behaved, and the only persons who looked as if they meant disturbance appeared likely to be doomed to disappointment, when at fifteen minutes to twelve—midnight was the hour when the possession of the establishment passed from the family of Benazet and Dupressoir—for the inevitable cur at the Derby, a vulgar, dirty little fellow, who had been driven in at the back feed, having raised one of fifty florins on red, seized his stake again, refused to give it up, and showed fight. The greatest confusion ensued in the Trente et Quarante room where it occurred, and it was not without some trouble he was induced to let go his booty. The rooms were immediately closed as the clock struck twelve, and public play came to an end in Baden-Baden forever.

What the effect will be upon the fortunes of Baden-Baden time will show. On one hand it is impossible but that the town's prosperity so far from being diminished, will increase, and the character of the place become much more artistocratic than it has suffered any had it been "smoothing" with the corners." Miss Flora Naumberg sang Handel's grandiose "Lasst Uns Mit Gott," Abt's and Marschner's "I Love but Thee," in B, with as much success as such commotions usually are generally meet. The former favorite at the Female College concerts, Miss Inez Kennedy, had favored the audience with Verdi's "Ah fors'le lui" from "Traviata." The selection was unfortunate, the young lady not possessing high C natural, without an apparent effort. Miss Kennedy was heartily applauded. Mr. Zimmerman was to sing a song in the first act, instead of the favorite "Non Ever," with good effect. Mr. Zimmerman's lacked the delicacy and finish once or twice during the rendition of the piece, yet sang managed to harmonize at the close. A few contralto in our home musical organizations, Miss Annie King, followed with Blumenthal's "Days that are no more," in A, and "Spirit Flower," in F from "Oberon." The lady is possessed of an excellent voice, which she manages in a thoroughly unconscious manner, her lower notes being particularly good. Miss Bird then closed the part of the entertainment with a selection from "Trovatore." Tacea la Notte," which she rendered with good effect, displaying considerable volume. Shades of the Bavarian Alps are yet more beautiful, and unquestionably were much cheaper to dwell on. Finger tips are now, by the extension of railways, easy of access.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 21.—Cotton dull; middling 18½c; good ordinary 17½@18c; ordinary 17@17½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 21.—Cotton quiet and easier: middling 18c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 21.—Cotton steady; ordinary 17½@17¾c; low middling 18¾@18¼c; middling 18¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 17½@17¾c; low middling 18¾@18¼c; middling 18¾c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 21.—Cattle—Receipts 2,842. Market dull, ship; are holding off on account of transportation, and on account of the snow on some of the roads. Shippers are buying sparingly. The only market is full of poultry and game. A few Texans sold at $3 @ $3 50. Hogs—Receipts 16,100. Market active and higher, packers and shippers buying all in sight at $3 30@3 35, most of the sales of good to prime at $3 30@3 35. Shipments 3,956. Sheep—Receipts 561. Market dull but unchanged.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—Cattle opened active and closed dull; very best on sale to-day 6c@6½c; that generally rated first quality 4½@6c; medium or good fair quality 3@4½c; receipts 2,287; sales 2,120. Hogs active at full prices, 6@6½c; receipts 9,857. Sheep—good grades scarce and wanted; 4@4½c for fair to extra; receipts 1,053.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.—Addresses by the Rev. C. J. Mingins and T. H. Hanna—Presentation of Annual Reports—A Liberal Collection—Interesting Exercises.

Last evening the anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association were held in the Third Presbyterian church on Sixth avenue. There was a very large attendance, almost every seat in the spacious church being occupied.

While the audience were assembling, Prof. H Bollock performed a voluntary on the organ. The exercises were opened at half-past seven o'clock with an anthem by the choir, being a part of the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth psalms. Mr. H. K. Porter, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, who acted as chairman of the meeting, now introduced the Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, who read a part of the tenth chapter of the gospel as recorded by Matthew. The Rev. Jos. King then led in prayer, after which the hymn commencing "Hope ye the mighty Jesus," was sung.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. C. J. MINGINS.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. C. J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions of New York city, who proceeded to deliver an interesting address. He confessed by saying that the great question now among Christians was what are we to do with the masses, with the hundreds and the thousands who are not leading a Christian life? Statistics have proven that forty-five per cent. of the inhabitants habitually neglect the house of God, while a greater percentage make no profession of Christianity. The speaker then gave a brief account of the great work being done by the Christians of New York, but held that, comparatively speaking, the complaining was not for accomplishing good, and the vast fields that yet are not occupied, very little has been accomplished. He knew of no work that great that could not be done in New York city. We have been smashing rings. We have been shutting down men from high places, but have during the last few weeks gained a great victory for the first time in years. Doubt men have gained a great victory, and to-day New York is rejoicing over her glorious achievements.

The speaker then said that the two great things needed in the church were more piety and activity. In this country of the forty thousand churches and thirty thousand ministers, there are millions of missionary societies, associations and Christ an organizations, and yet there is a great lack of piety and activity. The speaker then named a large number of ministers who lived in different spots of the world, and being filled with piety and the love of souls, worked faithfully in their Master's vineyard, and were crowned with success. He then said that the churches are very liberal in their contributions, but there is a sad lack of true piety. There is neither that activity in the church which there should be. How active are the children of the world. The reverend gentleman here said that on the world's fair ground he was upon Fifth avenue. When within two or three squares of what is called the American Theatre he heard music from a brass band. When he reached the building he saw a number of men in the balcony blowing their instruments. He also saw one or two hundred men grouped around it. There was the activity of the world. After proceeding on a few steps he met another he passed an auction house where auctioneer was playing an accordeon and singing until he got some people in the house. He then tried to sell a bogus watch for sixteen dollars, and he will get rid of it. He was earnest, for the world is busy doing its work, while the church is sleeping. There is no doubt of it. The church needs a second Luther. She needs a man that will give it such a shaking up as will give her renewed vitality over a dormant church. There is wealth enough in the church, intellect and power, and when she rises in her activity there will a great work be done.

The Young Men's Christian Association is a part of the church. The Church should lend it her support by her contributions, her sympathy and her prayers. In speaking of the work to be done by the Association the speaker added that it is not enough to have excellent rooms, a library, etc., but young men must be visited at their homes, or where they are employed, or wherever they can be seen and invited to the rooms. They must be presented with a Christianity that is cheerful and happy. It is the sunniest that should be gloomy, while the Christian should be cheerful and happy. It is the sunniest that more interest would be taken by the Church in this matter, the other things, according to their actions, must have done likewise, for at the meeting above mentioned, the receipts were for annual in the course of the day. The President, Vice President and Secretary resigned, and some five members. A letter is dated at Mansfield, and signed James Mackell.

Twelfth Ward Suggestions.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth ward held last night, the following suggestions for city offices were made:

Alderman—Colonel Bartley, Levi Springer and John H. Jones. Select Council—James R. Neill, Marcus C. Rayburn, Joseph Linder. Common Council—Wm. Sewell, Wm. McConway, Constable —Samuel Stanford, Andrew Harcum, Henry C. Morgan. Revisor—John H. Osborn. School Directors, 1st precinct—Thomas Rosewell, James S. Hamilton, Richard Allen. 2d precinct—Wm. Hamilton, James Mackerel, James Hammond, Wm. Sewell, Assessors—Henry C. Morgan, Duquesne Way. Assistant Assessor—John Paisly. Judges of Election, 1st precinct—Samuel Mitchell, 2nd precinct—David Robb. Inspectors, 1st precinct—Joseph H. Robbs, John Roberts. 2nd precinct—James Hammond, Return Inspectors, 1st precinct—Joseph Herron, James M. Hamilton, 2nd precinct—Wm. Herron.

Death From Heart Disease.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Wm. Irvin, a watch man employed in the American Iron Works, died suddenly of heart disease. The deceased, in company with John Shook, an engineer in the mill, was returning from home about 9 o'clock, and on the office of Justice Schmoize, and while walking along Carson street, near the mill, fell down on the pavement. He was picked up by Mr. Shook and others passing by at the time. When it was found that life was extinct. He was removed to his home and a physician summoned. The cause is said to be organic disease, and it passes beyond the individuals composing the body, who are drawn together by natural ties and hopes and fears and a variety of different churches and binding them together in unity of the faith and in bonds of peace, and in the bonds of pleasant relationship and combined effort with other organizations for the good of the country, and would mention the earnest and devoted labors of the Christian Temperance Alliance and of the Allegheny County S. S. Association, for which a sincere pleasure that we again hear record the spreading of truths with which our appeals for money have been received. The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is rather difficult one, yet was admirably sung by Miss Lady, although, it might not have suffered any had it been "smoothed off" with the corners." Miss Flora Naumberg sang Handel's grandiose "Lasst Uns Mit Gott," Abt's and Marschner's "I Love but Thee," in B, with as much success as such commotions usually are generally meet. The former favorite at the Female College concerts, Miss Inez Kennedy, had favored the audience with Verdi's "Ah fors'le lui" from "Traviata." The selection was unfortunate, the young lady not possessing high C natural, without an apparent effort. Miss Kennedy was heartily applauded. Mr. Zimmerman was to sing a song in the first act, instead of the favorite "Non Ever," with good effect. Mr. Zimmerman's lacked the delicacy and finish once or twice during the rendition of the piece, yet sang managed to harmonize at the close. A few contralto in our home musical organizations, Miss Annie King, followed with Blumenthal's "Days that are no more," in A, and "Spirit Flower," in F from "Oberon." The lady is possessed of an excellent voice, which she manages in a thoroughly unconscious manner, her lower notes being particularly good. Miss Bird then closed the part of the entertainment with a selection from "Trovatore," Tacea la Notte," which she rendered with good effect, displaying considerable volume. Shades of the Bavarian Alps are yet more beautiful, and unquestionably were much cheaper to dwell on. Finger tips are now, by the extension of railways, easy of access.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Hon. Wm. McClellan, of Lawrence county, on motion of R. B. McCombs, Esq., was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Buchanan's appeal; Washington. Argument concluded by McClurg and Miller for appellant, and by Patterson contra.

Campbell's appeal; Washington. Submitted by C. S. Petterman for appellant and by Hart contra.

Miller's appeal; Washington. Argued by Patterson for appellant, and Miller contra.

Jackel vs. Fifth ward School District, Allegheny, D. C. Submitted by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Brown and Hall contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

The ejectment case of Bowers vs. Robinson, et al., before reported, came to a sudden termination yesterday—a juror having been withdrawn and the case continued.

Williams vs. Angel. Action to recover damages for a breach of contract for the delivery of oil. The amount involved is about $1,600. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The case of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* Mrs. McGinniss vs. John McGinniss, was continued yesterday. Nearly the entire day was occupied in hearing the arguments of counsel. As has been stated, the proceedings have been brought under the Act of Assembly which provides for placing the property of habitual drunkards in the hands of a committee. The case was first heard before an inquisition appointed by the court, and on the second of September last the jury found the defendant was an habitual drunkard and so reported to the court. An appeal was taken from this finding to the Court of Common Pleas, to have the question tried by a jury. Some thirty or forty witnesses were examined, the main question being whether the defendant was an habitual drunkard or not. When the case was about to be argued, of course there was considerable discussion as to the diversity of opinion as to what constitutes habitual drunkenness; and the motives which actuated the "prosecution" in this instance of the defendant's people were largely commented on. The opening speech was made by Wm. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defendants, and it was one of his best efforts. He was followed by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., for the plaintiff, in a forcible speech. Major A. M. Brown next spoke on the same side, and explained the purposes of the proceedings, which were not to take the control of a dollars worth of property, or deprive him of a single comfort or luxury except so far as they tend to restrain him from conveying or mortgaging his estate, and save him from destruction by his own acts. The argument was concluded by John R. Large, Esq., for the defendant, who dwelt upon the fact that the evidence was not only insufficient to warrant the jury in finding McGinniss an habitual drunkard, but that it would be unconstitutional to deprive him of his right to use or dispose of his property in whatever manner he might see fit.

Judge Stowe will deliver the charge to the jury at the opening of Court this morning. The case is one of great importance to the family of the defendant, since the testate is valued at over $1,000,000. Defendants are the children and heirs at Wall's Station, some two thousand acres in Illinois, and a tract in Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, requiring over one hundred acres of the tract at Wall's Station, and failing to agree upon terms with the owner, instituted proceedings for the condemnation of the land, and the family, fearing that if the company appropriated the land, the proceeds (which would have to be paid to the defendant) might be squandered, instituted those proceedings to have the estate placed in other hands. The jury will probably agree upon a verdict to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

10. Waugh vs. Miller.
13. Fowler, for use, vs. the Yough. Shaft Co.
34. Morris, assignee, vs. Park.
27. Wehrit vs. Thornburg, admr.
61. Breckenbaugh vs. Wm. et al.
75. McKelvy, for use, vs. Rosenbach.
79. Owens et al. vs. Dwight et al.
95. Harding vs. Crown.
96. Buente vs. Walter.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

This Court met at the usual hour yesterday, but having failed to get up a case, adjourned until to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

80. Roberts adm'r vs. Roberts, Martin & Co.
3. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. Fr. J. Walter.
15. J. Wise vs. J. Hagan.
54. H. N. Kirkpatrick vs. J. Stevenson.
56. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. N. S. Negley.
72. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.
9. D. Clark vs. J. Mengis.

TIRED OF LIFE.

An Aged Man Commits Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Richardson, residing with his son at No. 161 Fifth avenue extension, aged eighty four years, was found dead in his bed. The deceased had often expressed himself as tired of life and wished he could terminate his existence in some way that would cause no pain. He never threatened to commit suicide, but was sad and gloomy on account of his habitual infirmities, and was a hell hanger by occupation and would frequently repair to his son's residence and tell them how he was thought best to die. He was also very dull of hearing, which made him very melancholy.

When he deceased was discovered search was made in the room to ascertain whether he had committed suicide, but no evidence was found to that effect, viz, which had contained laudanum, was found in one of his shoes, which satisfied the fact that he had committed suicide. He retired about nine o'clock Wednesday night, and nothing unusual was discovered about him at the time. He was not any one to suppose that he contemplated taking poison. The Phoenix Hotel and the Second ward police patrol. Coroner West held an inquest over the remains, and a verdict of suicide by taking laudanum was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE police are doing good service on the South Side.

FLOATING ice made its appearance in the Allegheny river yesterday.

THAT "almost murdered" lad, John Joyce, is now reported to be dangerously ill.

THE Mayor retired Mary McGann to the Workhouse for thirty days yesterday for drunkenness.

ABOUT twenty-seven gallons of whisky, illicit, was sent to Claremont yesterday for ninety days by the Mayor.

A YOUNG man named Kirkwood fell from a Birmingham street car last evening and had one of his feet seriously injured.

DETECTIVE SAM LONG has in his possession a leathern value found in the rear of the Union Depot. It will be identified at Central.

THOMAS FOWERS, arrested for stealing a coat from a Sixth street pawn office was yesterday committed to Court in default of a thousand. The case is one of great importance to the family of the defendant, since the testate is valued at over $1,000,000. Defendants are the children and heirs at Wall's Station, some two thousand acres in Illinois, and a tract in Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, requiring over one hundred acres of the tract at Wall's Station, and failing to agree upon terms with the owner, instituted proceedings for the condemnation of the land, and the family, fearing that if the company appropriated the land, the proceeds (which would have to be paid to the defendant) might be squandered, instituted those proceedings to have the estate placed in other hands. The jury will probably agree upon a verdict to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

10. Waugh vs. Miller.
13. Fowler, for use, vs. the Yough. Shaft Co.
34. Morris, assignee, vs. Park.
27. Wehrit vs. Thornburg, admr.
61. Breckenbaugh vs. Wm. et al.
75. McKelvy, for use, vs. Rosenbach.
79. Owens et al. vs. Dwight et al.
95. Harding vs. Crown.
96. Buente vs. Walter.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

This Court met at the usual hour yesterday, but having failed to get up a case, adjourned until to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

80. Roberts adm'r vs. Roberts, Martin & Co.
3. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. Fr. J. Walter.
15. J. Wise vs. J. Hagan.
54. H. N. Kirkpatrick vs. J. Stevenson.
56. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. N. S. Negley.
72. Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.
9. D. Clark vs. J. Mengis.

TIRED OF LIFE.

An Aged Man Commits Suicide by Taking Laudanum.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Richardson, residing with his son at No. 161 Fifth avenue extension, aged eighty four years, was found dead in his bed. The deceased had often expressed himself as tired of life and wished he could terminate his existence in some way that would cause no pain. He never threatened to commit suicide, but was sad and gloomy on account of his habitual infirmities, and was a hell hanger by occupation and would frequently repair to his son's residence and tell them how he was thought best to die. He was also very dull of hearing, which made him very melancholy.

When he deceased was discovered search was made in the room to ascertain whether he had committed suicide, but no evidence was found to that effect, viz, which had contained laudanum, was found in one of his shoes, which satisfied the fact that he had committed suicide. He retired about nine o'clock Wednesday night, and nothing unusual was discovered about him at the time. He was not any one to suppose that he contemplated taking poison. The Phoenix Hotel and the Second ward police patrol. Coroner West held an inquest over the remains, and a verdict of suicide by taking laudanum was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE police are doing good service